

SPORTS

SUMMER BASEBALL NOT A MODERN SPORTS EVIL

Parke Davis, in Treatise Recently Prepared on Subject, Goes Into History of Important Issue in College Athletics.

(Associated Press Correspondent.) New York, Jan. 28.—That "summer baseball" is the most important issue in current college athletics is not a modern sports evil is attested by Parke Davis in a treatise recently prepared on this subject. He writes:

"The testimony of experience is strongly against the practicability of 'summer baseball' in the early days of the diamond. The decade of the '70s, eastern college stars were in great demand by the professional teams, for in that period the college stars, particularly Harvard, Princeton and Yale, were superior to the city nine. For a time there was no objection to the college players going with the professionals during the summer vacation, although the former usually were paid for their services. In the spring of 1878, however, two famous college players from the same institution, who after graduation were playing with a great city nine, suddenly left the professional team, re-entered college and to their professors lifted their college nine from the rear to the front in the intercollegiate campaign.

"This spectacular occurrence naturally drew attention upon the subject of professionalism. As a result of the agitation which followed six colleges, namely Amherst, Brown, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale, met in the old Master's house at Springfield, December 5, 1879, for the purpose of drafting a common disciplinary rule and to decide to form a baseball league. Their deliberations eventually produced both. The rule adopted on that occasion ran as follows:

"Any student who has been in regular attendance for the whole of any college year in any department shall be eligible in that year for the nine. Any student who after this date shall play for money shall not be eligible.

"This pioneer rule struck directly at the evil as it existed in the summer days of 1879, but a period was left in the horizon in which simplicity in sport was to develop rapidly into complexity. With the decade of the '80s came the organized amateur athletic club nine, the summer resort nine, the manufacturing nine, and the small city amateur nine, some of which were so managed that the public unconsciously, but accurately, styled them as semi-amateur nines. These organizations, likewise, chiefly sought the college stars. Again no objection was raised at first to the college players with these teams provided he received only his expenses.

"It was not long, however, before rumors were rife of padded expense accounts, of highly valuable gifts, of high salaries commercial positions in which no service was required, and even of secret pay-rolls. Not only were the colleges embroiled in charges and counter-charges but the partisans of these summer teams likewise joined the hue and cry. The divided allegiance of some of the latter led them to furnish secretly to their college proofs of the professionalism of rival colleges.

"Curiously, it was football that suffered most from the ensuing storm, due to the double fact that the football season followed baseball and that the star of the diamond usually was a star of the gridiron. Thus the fall of 1885 found the old American Intercollegiate Football association, which had been founded and nurtured the intercollegiate game, locked in a bitter row over charges of professionalism which had arisen in 'summer baseball,' a row that eventually wrecked the association. This was followed by similar controversies among the various institutions forming 'dual leagues' in athletics and the breaking of intercollegiate relations made a great deal during the early years of the decade of the '90s. The bitterness of the rival student bodies extended to the alumni and to the faculties. Thus the condition became intolerable.

"Up to this time college faculties had regarded competitive athletics as exclusively a matter of student management. They now perceived, however, that the institution had reached a stage of evolution when it was as much a matter of faculty supervision as any department of instruction or business administration. With the adoption of this theory on the subject reform began."

OVER 175,000 ACRES ELIMINATED FROM THE CARSON FOREST

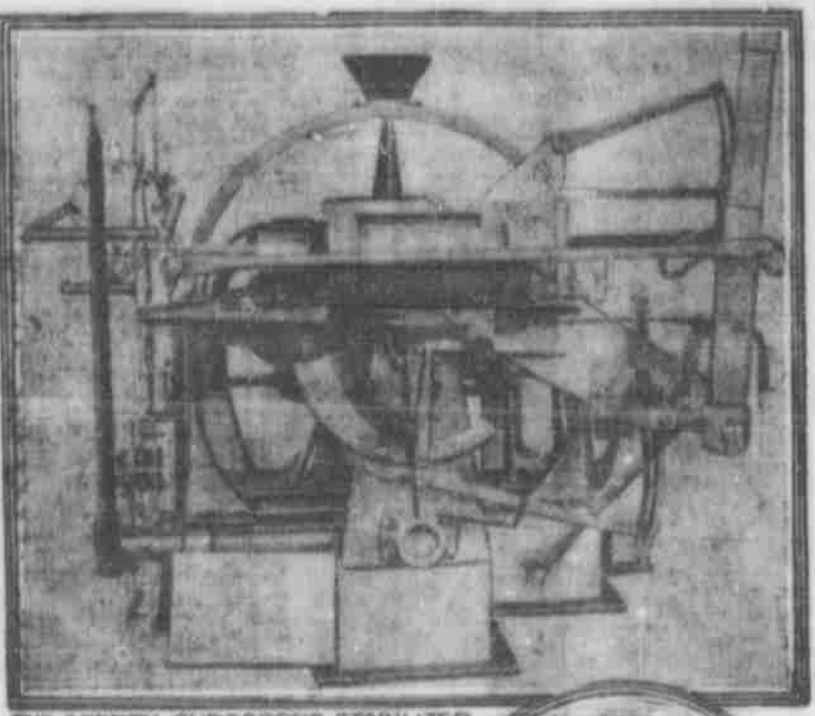
On January 14 the president signed a proclamation eliminating 175,000 acres from the Carson national forest in northern New Mexico and adding to it 21,115 acres. The headquarters of this forest are at Tree Pineda, New Mexico. Acting Supervisors B. E. Marsh is at present in charge.

The lands eliminated lie in several tracts, the two largest being the Mesa de las Viejas, east of the Chama river and northwest from the Piedra Lumbre grant, and an area of over four townships in the vicinity of Servilleta and southward. Five small tracts of from one to several sections each lying along the eastern boundary between Servilleta and the Colorado line, are eliminated, and also a small area between the Cristofal de la Berna and Rancho del Rio Grande grants, at the southwest corner of the Tosa division of the forest. While the lands eliminated are in great part rolling rather than mountainous, very little of the area is considered suitable for agriculture. Much of it is good grazing land, however. The unappropriated lands eliminated from the National forest will be opened to settlement February 16, until and including March 17, 1914, after which time they will be open to entry.

The lands added lie along the west side of the Jicarilla division of the forest. They are for the most part very rough and have been withdrawn for the purpose of straightening the boundary and extending it to include several stands of merchantable timber.

Proper Expression of Appreciation. A complimentary should be as quickly given for good goods and good service as a kick for defective goods and poor service. Most people realize this. This is why so many have written to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy telling of remarkable cures of coughs and colds it has effected, and expressing their appreciation of the good quality of this well known remedy. For sale by all druggists.

DEVICE FOR SAFETY CONTEST IN FRANCE AND AVIATOR WHO WILL REPRESENT AMERICA



Lawrence D. Sperry recently left America for Havre with the first of the aeroplanes with automatic balancing devices which will represent America in the \$100,000 aviation safety contest to be held in France, beginning in February. The device of Elmer A. Sperry has applied the gyroscope to the maintenance of the aeroplane's stability. With the device is a Curtiss flying boat, on which it will be demonstrated. Lawrence D. Sperry, the inventor's son, an aviator, will act as pilot for the flying boat in the safety contest required. He will be met in France by Glenn H. Curtiss, who is making arrangements for the trials at an early date.

The gyroscope stabilizer has been greatly improved during the last year. As seen recently at the plant of the Sperry Gyroscope Company, in New York, it is now a small, compact apparatus, weighing little more than thirty pounds and occupying an area about two feet square and less than two feet high. In this space are the discs, apparently about fifteen inches in diameter, which, revolving at a high speed, persist in maintaining a horizontal position as the effect of gyroscopic force when the aeroplane is tilted from the horizontal.

Smallest Output of Gold in Last Eight Years in 1913

The gold mining industry of the United States was again generally normal in 1913, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the United States geological survey, but early figures indicate the smallest output since 1905, when it was \$88,150,170. In 1906 the production increased to \$94,373,800. In 1907 it dropped to \$90,425,700. In 1908 it rose to \$94,560,000. In 1909 it reached the high-water mark of \$99,675,400. In 1910 it fell to \$96,290,100. In 1911 it rose to \$96,830,000. In 1912 it fell again to \$93,451,500. For 1913 the preliminary estimates of the geological survey and bureau of the mint indicate a domestic gold production of \$88,291,923, a decrease of \$5,159,477 from the final figures for 1912.

The decrease is to be ascribed mainly to declines in the output from Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota and Utah. In Alaska the net decrease of over \$1,500,000 was due in part to the exceptionally dry summer of 1912 and the consequent water shortage for both placer and lode mining, especially in the interior, and in part to further exhaustion of the bonanza deposits of the Fairbanks district. At Fairbanks, in the Innok-Iditarod region, and on Seward Peninsula, the total falling off was about \$2,500,000, and the closing season was less than half the normal.

On the other hand, the output of the Ruby district increased over \$200,000, the dredging output of all Alaska increased about \$450,000, and the production of most of the Alaskan camps was about normal. In lode output a decline of \$250,000 is indicated, chiefly from the Juneau district, but this district contains the famous Treadwell mines and preparations were being made on a vast scale for future production from similar great deposits of low grade ore near by. This district may eventually become the leading gold producing district in the United States and lift Alaska to first rank in total gold output.

In Nevada the gold output declined about 10 per cent, or over \$1,300,000, owing partly to a decline in the average grade of ore treated at the Goldfield Consolidated mill and partly to a falling off in the output from smaller districts. On the other hand, the production of gold from placers and Tonopah ores of Nye county increased somewhat, and a considerable output of gold was reported from Churchill and Clark counties. In South Dakota the production of gold declined nearly \$100,000 from the record yield in 1912, but the yield we still have the yearly average for the last decade. The great Homestake mines and mills were continuously operated, but with decreased output. In Utah the falling off in gold yield was over \$475,000 and was due chiefly to the exhaustion of the ore bodies of the Mercury mines. In Montana the gold yield decreased over \$400,000, principally in gold derived from copper and siliceous ores. In Colorado the net gold output declined only about \$200,000, the losses being mainly in San Miguel, Garfield, Gilpin, Mineral (Creede) and Park counties, although these losses were largely offset by an increased output of over \$175,000 at Cripple Creek (Teller county), and increases in La Plata, San Juan, Chaffee, Summit and other counties.

Gold production was about normal in Idaho and Washington in 1913 and increased over \$175,000 in Arizona, nearly \$300,000 in California, nearly \$100,000 in New Mexico, and over \$400,000 in Oregon. The increased production in Oregon was largely due to better yield from established mines.

California remains first rank in gold output in 1913, followed in order by Colorado, Alaska, Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. Increased output on any large scale is hardly to be expected from any of these states in 1914, and indeed the total domestic gold production of the near future may show further decline. From present knowledge of our mineral resources and mine development the only large increase to be expected in the near future will be obtained from the mining of large deposits of low-grade ore in the Juneau district of Alaska, and by the time these are fully developed and producing at highest capacity they may not more than offset the decline in other districts. The unremitting search by prospectors for another Goldfield or Cripple Creek has so far disclosed no new ore bodies of equal importance. On the other hand, a considerable number of new placer and lode deposits of lesser value are being found each year, and the prospector may yet reap rich rewards, for new territory still awaits exploration, and old fields may yet be profitably reexamined in greater detail.

As in 1912 gold dredging continued generally active in 1913, especially in California and Alaska, where increased dredging capacity has been added in the last two years. Other forms of placer mining have been somewhat on the decline.

With the return of copper production to the high figures of 1912 and increased output of silver-bearing siliceous, lead and zinc ores, the silver output of the United States may set a new record for 1914; and with return of business prosperity and fair metal markets and prices the value of the silver yield should assume even higher rank.

The average official New York commercial price for silver in 1912 was 41.5 cents a fine ounce. For January, 1913, the average quoted market price rose to 42.2 cents, only to fall in February to 41.6 cents and in March to 41.9 cents. In April the price again rose to 42.5 cents and in May to 43.4 cents, but it dropped in June to 42 cents and in July to 41.7 cents. In August a zone began at 42.3, reaching 42.8 in September and 43.3 in October. In November the price was 43 cents and in December it closed the year at about 42.8 cents. The average official price for the year was 42.5 cents. The latter half of 1913 especially indicated a temporary decline in business prosperity and the markets were somewhat less favorable than in 1912. A marked falling off was also noted in 1912 in shipments of silver to the far east, the value being less than half of the shipments for 1912 and those to India decreasing over 10 per cent.

The imports of silver in 1913 were valued at \$246,062,674, as estimated from the records of the bureau of domestic and foreign commerce. The exports during the same year were valued at \$45,529,258, or \$27,533,154 in excess of the value of the imports. In 1912 the excess of exports over imports was valued at \$26,569,069.

The imports of silver in 1913 were, as usual, chiefly in ore and bullion, and the exports were almost wholly in refined bullion and coin.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT IN 1913

According to returns received by the United States geological survey up to January 12, 1914, it is estimated by Ernest F. Burehard, that the quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1913 was approximately 92,396,000 barrels, compared with 82,438,096 barrels in 1912, an increase of about 9,957,904 barrels or 12 per cent. The estimated shipments of Portland cement during 1913 were \$5,552,000 barrels, compared with \$5,012,555 barrels in 1912, an increase of about 5,439,400 barrels or 4.5 per cent. On account of a large surplus of production over shipments stocks of cement at the mills apparently increased more than 45 per cent, or from 7,811,329 barrels in 1912 to 11,375,000 barrels at the close of 1913. In 1912 the relations between production and shipments were the reverse of those for 1912, when shipments exceeded production. It may be necessary to revise considerably the estimates of stocks, but it is believed that these figures for production and shipments are very close to those that will be shown by complete returns from all producers.

Although few definite statements as to selling prices are at hand it is evident that the average value per barrel was appreciably higher than in 1912. Increases of 10 to 25 cents a barrel are reported from several plants in the central and eastern states, but there were slight decreases reported from a few plants in the Rocky Mountain district.

Two new plants, both in Washington, were added to the list of producers during 1913.

ARMY OFFICER, WHO CAUSED RIOT IS HONORED BY KAISER

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The list of decorations made public includes the Red Eagle of the third class with knot, to Colonel von Reuter, who recently was acquitted by court-martial of charges made against him in connection with the trouble between the military and township people at Zabern, Alsace.

When the last army list was published on November 6, 1912, Colonel von Reuter held only the Red Eagle of the fourth class.

Among others decorated was Rear Admiral von Hebeur-Paschewitz, who commanded the German squadron which visited the United States in 1912. He received the Red Eagle of the second class with oak wreath.

Arthur von Gneisenau, director-general of the Deutsche bank, also receives the Red Eagle of the second class. There are more than 5,000 names on the list.

TAKE IT IN TIME. Just as Scores of Albuquerque People Have.

Waiting doesn't pay. If you neglect kidney backache, urinary troubles often follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are for kidney backache, and for other kidney ills. Albuquerque citizens endorse them.

Mrs. E. Fournelle, 461 South Broadway, Albuquerque, N. M., says: "I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many of my friends and acquaintances and they have learned of their value. Like myself, they all think highly of them. Some years ago I used three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured of pain in my back that had troubled me for many years. I was also relieved of rheumatic pains and I have never been bothered to any extent since. I hold just as high an opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills now as I did when I publicly recommended them some years ago. I haven't needed any kidney medicine since. I am certainly grateful for the cure Doan's Kidney Pills made."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Ask the "Store Man." Then ask your neighbor. They'll both tell you that "Doan's Kidney Pills" are the best obtainable in Albuquerque, and it costs no more. Hahn Coal Co. Phone 91.

ILLINOIS CAPITALIST BUYS 53,000 ACRES FROM HAND

Immense Tract in San Miguel and Mora Counties to Be Developed; Fine Chicago Property in Exchange.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 26.—E. F. Shellabarger, an Illinois millionaire, who with his attorney, Walter H. Bokari, of Chicago, has left for home after spending several days in Santa Fe, will become heavily interested in New Mexico, according to reports, having bought 53,000 acres of the holdings of J. D. Hand and the Placita Ranch company. The purpose of Mr. Shellabarger's trip to Santa Fe was to investigate the various filings for water, made by Mr. Hand, and which form an important part of the transfer. These having been found just as represented, and the New Mexico irrigation laws having been thoroughly explained to the two Illinois men, it is said that the deal is closed, it having depended solely upon the results of the investigation into the water on the place.

Mr. Hand sold to Mr. Shellabarger who is reported to be several times a millionaire, 53,000 acres in San Miguel and Mora counties, along the Santa Fe railroad and the Mora and Sapello rivers. This land is all irrigable, it is said. Mr. Hand received for himself 5,000 acres in the triangle formed by Ocala and Azul, on the Santa Fe and Los Alamos, the present home of Mr. Hand, and the reserved water rights for 4,775 acres, the balance of water, water rights and privileges of every kind carried in various filings going to the purchaser.

It is said that as a part of the consideration, Mr. Hand gets a splendid Chicago property in exchange, which pays a handsome yearly dividend. He has, however, not left New Mexico nor closed out his holdings here entirely, still being the owner of about 25,000 acres in the state, some 15,000 head of sheep and various other livestock interests.

How to Break Up a Bad Cold. Geo. P. Pfung, of Hamburg, N. Y., says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will break up a cold the quickest of anything I have ever used." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic. It is most effective and is pleasant and safe to take. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

LAS VEGAS TO HAVE NO TROLLEY POLES

Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 26.—Trolley poles soon may vanish from the business section of the city, the Las Vegas Transit Co., having agreed to remove them provided the property owners will permit of the wires being suspended by attachment to buildings on either side of the streets. The city council passed a resolution

CHORUS OF 100 VOICES

First Concert of the Albuquerque Choral Society at the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Tuesday, January 27 8:30 sharp

General Admission 50c

Tickets on Sale at Matson's

ELKS' THEATER

MONDAY JANUARY 26

A. H. Wood Presents A Play every woman should see The Dramatization of "THE COMMON LAW"

Robert W. Chambers' Best Novel.

An Interesting Problem Handled With Great Delicacy.

PRICES 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Sells on sale at Matson's Book Store, Friday, Jan. 23rd, at 8 o'clock.

CURTAIN AT 8:30 SHARP

The New Express Rates

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1, 1914.

In Conformity with the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The following table is illustrative of some of the differences between the new and old rates

Between	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	20 lbs.
Albuquerque and the following points:	Express New Rates	Express New Rates	Express New Rates
Denver	.32	.70	1.40
Dallas	.38	.75	1.50
San Francisco	.49	.80	1.75
St. Louis	.44	.80	1.75
Chicago	.45	.80	1.75
Butte	.51	.80	1.75
New York	.52	.80	1.75

Food Products Carried at Still Lower Rates

Express Service Means

Highest Class of Transportation. Free Insurance up to \$50.00. A Receipt for Each Shipment.

Responsibility--Safety Efficiency

Telephone or write to your nearest express office

Just like being up-to-date in fashionable dances... so should every man Be up-to-the minute in his clothes. To get the stylish clothing and furnishings at extreme low prices, go to M. Mandell THE LIVE CLOTHIER